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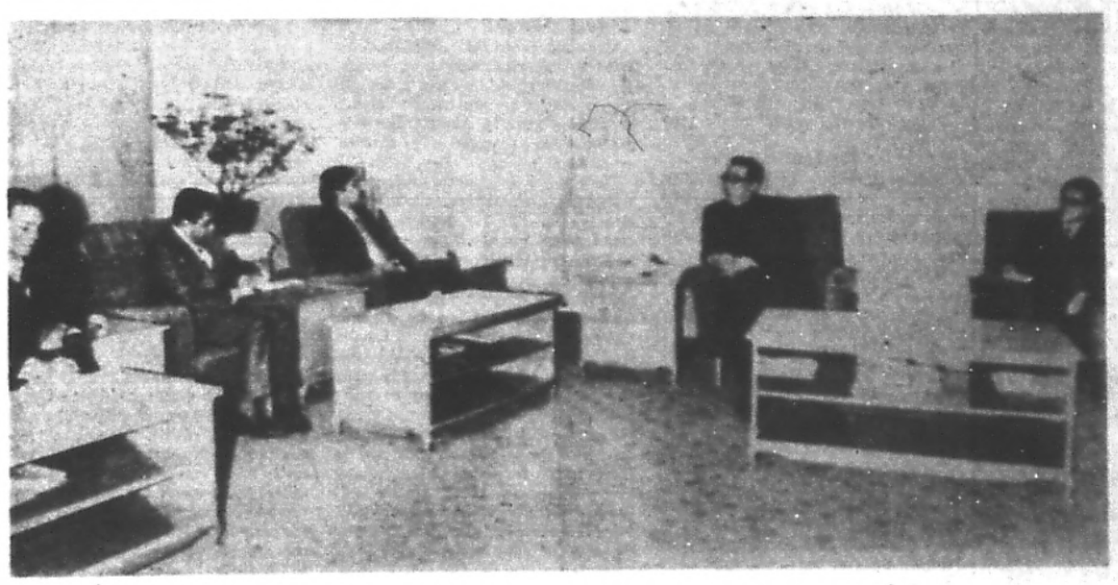

President Kim Il Sung received the delegation of Sri Lanka. (KCNA Radiophoto)

President KIM IL SUNG

Receives Sri Lanka Delegation

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on Mar. 11 the delegation of Sri Lanka.

Present there were head of the delegation Anura Bandaranaike, Chairman of the Youth League of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party and Adviser to the Economic Planning Ministry of the Government; and members of the delegation Tissa R. Ballale, Member of the Parliament, N. Balasu Bramaniam, Department Director of the Foreign Ministry, and D.H. Sjayawardene, Director of the State Trading Company.

Ho Dam, vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, and Li Yong Bok, a personage concerned, were also present there.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly welcomed the visit of the delegation to our country and had a talk in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The head of the delegation courteously conveyed the warm greetings of Her Excellency Sirima R.D. Bandaranaike, Prime Minister of the Republic of Sri Lanka, to the leader and the government and people of our country.

Expressing thanks for this, the leader asked the head of the delegation to convey his greetings to Her Excellency Prime Minister Sirima R.D. Bandaranaike.

The leader highly praised Her Excellency Prime Minister Sirima R.D. Bandaranaike for leading the Sri Lanka people along the road of independence and striving to build an independent national economy in the spirit of self-reliance and referred to strengthening and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Sri Lanka.

The head of the delegation said: We are very proud of the great successes achieved by Korea, an Asian country like ours, in economic and other domains under the wise leadership of His Excellency President Kim Il Sung. All the successes achieved in Korea greatly encourage our people.

The delegation conveyed a gift of Her Excellency Prime Minister Sirima R.D. Bandaranaike to the respected and beloved leader.

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The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, hosted a luncheon on Mar. 11 in honour of the delegation of Sri Lanka.

Invited there were head of the delegation Anura Bandaranaike, Chairman of the Youth League of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party and Adviser to the Economic Planning Ministry of the Government; and Members of the delegation Tissa R. Ballale, Member of the Parliament, N. Balasu Bramaniam, Department Director of the Foreign Ministry, and D.H. Sjayawardene, Director of the State Trading Company.

Ho Dam, vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, and Chong Song Nam and Li Yong Bok, personages concerned, were also present there.

The luncheon proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

Pyongyang Mass Rally Welcomes Mozambique Gov't Del.

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—A grand Pyongyang mass meeting was held on Mar. 6 at the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium in welcome of the delegation of the Liberation Front and Government of Mozambique headed by Comrade Samora Moises Machel, President of the Liberation Front of Mozambique, on an official visit to our country at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, was present at the meeting.

Responsible personages of Party and power bodies and working people's organizations, generals of the Korean People's Army and responsible men of science, education, culture, art and the press attended the meeting together with a large number of working people in the city and People's Army soldiers.

Put in place of honour on the platform of the meeting were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, and a portrait of Comrade Samora Moises Machel, the outstanding leader of the Mozambican people.

At 5 in the afternoon, the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung, in company with Comrade Samora Moises Machel, our intimate comrade-in-arms and brother, appeared on the platform amid the loud welcome music.

The moment, the attendants of the meeting enthusiastically welcomed them with stormy cheers of "*manse!*" and thunderous applause.

Taking the platform together with Comrade Samora Moises Machel, President of the Liberation Front of Mozambique, were its members and suite.

Comrades Kim Dong Gyu, Kim Yong Nam, Ho Dam, Chong Jun Gi and Chon Mun Sop and personages concerned occupied the platform.

Foreign diplomatic envoys in Pyongyang were invited to the meeting.

Lovely children presented bouquets of fragrant flowers to Comrade Kim Il Sung and Comrade Samora Moises Machel and to all the members of the platform amid prolonged thunderous applause and mounting feelings of militant friendship and solidarity sweeping the hall.

The meeting began with the playing of the song of the Liberation Front of Mozambique and the national anthem of our country.

Kang Hyon Su, Chief Secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, made a speech at the meeting.

He said that the current visit to our country of Comrade Samora Moises Machel, a prominent anti-imperialist fighter of Africa and an intimate friend of our people, and his entourage is an event of important significance in the development of the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation forged between the Korean and Mozambican peoples on the one road of the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle and is a powerful demonstration of the militant unity between the peoples of the two countries.

Recalling that the Mozambican people waged a protracted armed struggle against the Portuguese colonialists, he said: The agreement on the independence of Mozambique signed between the Liberation Front of Mozambique and the new regime of Portugal last year is a shining fruit of the bloody armed struggle waged by the Mozambican people for a long period, rallied close around the Liberation Front of Mozambique, and another hard blow to the imperialists and colonialists headed by the U.S. imperialists.

Now, he went on, they are vigorously struggling to consolidate the gains of the revolution, clear away backwardness and poverty, the consequences of protracted colonial rule, and build a free and democratic country under the correct leadership of the Liberation Front of Mozambique with Comrade Samora Moises Machel as its President and upholding the revolutionary slogan of "Unity, labour and vigilance."

The Korean people warmly congratulate the Mozambican people on all their victories and sincerely wish them greater success in their struggle for the complete independence of the country and in the building of a new society.

He expressed the conviction that the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation formed between the Korean and Mozambican peoples will further strengthen and develop in the future in the struggle for the anti-imperialist common cause.

After concluding his speech he presented Comrade Samora Moises Machel with a silk banner in the name of the mass meeting amid thunderous applause.

Comrade Samora Moises Machel spoke next, enjoying warm welcome of the attendants.

Comrade Kim Il Sung firmly shook hands with Comrade Samora Moises Machel and warmly hugged him when he returned to his seat after concluding his speech.

The meeting hall rocked with cheers of "*manse!*"

The meeting closed with the playing of the national anthem of our country and the song of the Liberation Front of Mozambique.

The delegation of the Liberation Front and Government of Mozambique left Pyongyang on March 7 by plane, upon winding up its itinerary with success.

Talks Held between President KIM IL SUNG & President SAMORA MOISES MACHEL

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—Talks were held on Mar. 5 in Pyongyang between the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Samora Moises Machel, President of the Liberation Front of Mozambique.

Present at the talks on our side were Comrades Kim Dong Gyu and Kim Yong Nam.

Present there on the Mozambican side were Jorge Rebelo, Member of the Central Committee and its Executive Committee of the Liberation Front of Mozambique, and Sergio Vieira, Secretary of the President.

At the talks the two sides informed each other of the situation in their countries and exchanged their views on strengthening and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Mozambique, on international issues of common concern and on a series of other questions.

The talks proceeded in a sincere and comradely atmosphere.

Presidential Gifts Sent to Somali, PDRY Leaders

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung sent a gift to Mohamed Siad Barre, President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Somalia.

Kwak Chol Su, Ambassador of our country to Somalia, courteously conveyed on February 26 to President Mohamed Siad Barre the Korean documentary film "The 11th Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity," the gift sent by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, according to a report from Mogadiscio.

The President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council expressed deep thanks to the leader for the precious gift and reverentially wished the leader good health and a long life.

Highly appreciating the great successes made by the Korean people in revolution and construction under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, he said that he rejoiced as over his own over the successes made by the Korean people.

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The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung sent a gift to Salem Rubaya Ali, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

A grand ceremony for conveying the gift sent by the respected and beloved leader was held February 27 in Aden, the capital of Democratic Yemen, according to a report from Aden.

Present there were Salem Rubaya Ali, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the PDRY; Mohammad Saleh Mutie, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Ali Salem Albeidh, Minister of Planning; Fadul Mouhsin Abdulla, Minister of Finance; and personages concerned of the PDRY.

The ceremony was also attended by Kim Ung, Ambassador, and staffers of the embassy of our county in Aden.

After the solemn playing of the anthems of our country and Democratic Yemen, the Ambassador of our country courteously conveyed to the Chairman of the Presidential Council of the PDRY the Korean documentary film "The Goodwill Envoy of the People of Democratic Yemen," the gift sent by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The Chairman of the Presidential Council expressed deep thanks to the leader for the precious gift and asked the Ambassador to convey his wholehearted greetings to the leader.

He highly appreciated the successes made by the Korean people in revolution and construction under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. These achievements move the people of Democratic Yemen, he added.

Mozambique Gov't Delegation Awarded DPRK Orders

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—Orders of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea were awarded to the members of the delegation of the Liberation Front and Government of Mozambique headed by Comrade Samora Moises Machel, President of the Liberation Front of Mozambique.

A ceremony for awarding orders of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to Comrade Samora Moises Machel and his entourage was held in Pyongyang on Mar. 6.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was present at the awarding ceremony.

Present there were Comrades Kim Dong Gyu, Kim Yong Nam, Ho Dam, Chong Jun Gi and personages concerned.

After a decree was read out at the awarding ceremony, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung awarded Order of the National Flag First Class of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to Comrade Samora Moises Machel, a staunch anti-imperialist fighter who has made a great contribution to the anti-imperialist, revolutionary cause, the outstanding leader of the Mozambican people and an intimate friend of the Korean people.

The leader also awarded orders to the members of the delegation of the Liberation Front and Government of Mozambique and its suite.

DPRK Foreign Ministry Tells US to Stop Arms Buildup in South Korea and Withdraw Troops

PYONGYANG, Mar. 10 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists must stop at once the arms reinforcement and war manoeuvres in south Korea and withdraw their aggressor armed forces from it.

So declares the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in a statement issued today denouncing the U.S. imperialists for massively bringing their aggressor armed forces into south Korea and further stepping up the war preparations of late, thereby increasing the tension in Korea to an extreme pitch.

The statement says:

On March 6 the U.S. Defense Department, making public the deployment of the U.S. forces overseas, said that the numerical strength of the U.S. forces stationed in south Korea increased by more than 4,000 in the latter half of 1974.

Occasioned by this, the warlike U.S. ruling quarters repeatedly clamoured that their "policy" was to keep the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces in south Korea as ever and are making haste to perfect the combat readiness of the U.S. forces in south Korea.

The United States introduced a large number of nuclear weapons into south Korea and has already deployed them near the Military Demarcation Line and is hastening the preparations for the construction of a large-scale air attack base. It is replacing the south Korean puppet troops serving in the units of U.S. imperialist aggressor forces as mercenaries with "G.I.'s" and scheming to bring thousands of combatants into south Korea in the future.

The statement points out that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Korean people bitterly denounce the U.S. imperialists' continued introduction of U.S. forces into south Korea in wanton violation of the armistice agreement as an open challenge to the DPRK and a grave criminal act of increasing the tension in Korea and threatening peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

It is by no means accidental that the U.S. imperialists are now reinforcing their armed forces in south Korea in defiance of the strong demand of the world people for the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from it.

As their colonial ruling system is uncontrollably crumbling down in Asia in face of the fierce struggle of the people in this region, the U.S. imperialists are making more desperate efforts to keep a hold on south Korea at any cost as a main strategic point for Asian aggression.

The United States is of late intensifying its hostile provocative acts against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, while massively reinforcing the numerical strength of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces occupying south Korea and further speeding up "the modernization" of the south Korean puppet troops. This is a link in the chains of the aggressive machinations to maintain the military fascist rule of the south Korean authorities by patronizing them with armed forces, bar Korea's reunification and create "two Koreas" and thereby turn south Korea into their permanent military base and nuclear base.

In order to cover up these criminal acts the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean reactionaries are kicking up frantic "anti-communist" rackets and clamouring more noisily about the fictitious "threat of southward aggression." The world knows very well who is sharpening the sword of aggression in Korea under the signboard of "peace" and who is seeking the permanent split of Korea under the cloak of "unification."

The statement pointed: With no manoeuvres can the U.S. imperialists justify the strengthening of their armed forces occupying south Korea and with no military "aid" can they turn round the miserable situation in which they are thoroughly isolated from and rebuffed by the south Korean people and the world people.

The statement warns: If the U.S. imperialists rush headlong toward war, steadily reinforcing the U.S. forces occupying south Korea, they will bring irrevocable serious consequences and will be held wholly responsible for them.

The statement stresses: The Korean people will never tolerate the U.S. imperialists' aggression and war moves and will continue to resolutely fight to maintain and consolidate peace in Korea and accomplish the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The statement declares in conclusion:

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people firmly believe that the governments and peoples of the socialist countries, the third world countries and all the peace-loving countries of the world will strongly denounce the U.S. imperialists' reinforcement of the armed forces and war provocation manoeuvres in south Korea and express active support and solidarity for the just cause of the Korean people to maintain peace in Korea and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Chongryun's Statement

Vice-Chairman Li Gye Baek of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) issued a statement on Mar. 13 denouncing the latest military buildup by the U.S. imperialists in south Korea.

The U.S. imperialists increased the numerical strength of the U.S. forces in south Korea by more than 4,000 in the latter half of 1974 and perfected their combat readiness, the statement said:

Vice-Chairman Li Gye Baek demanded that the U.S. imperialists must stop at once the war manoeuvres and immediately withdraw their troops from south Korea, taking along all their lethal weapons.

He expressed a hope that the world's peace-loving peoples including the Japanese people, will condemn the U.S. imperialists and extend active support to the just struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

DPRK Foreign Ministry Calls Press Conference

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—The Foreign Ministry called a press conference on the afternoon of March 10 in connection with the fact that the U.S. imperialists are these days reinforcing their aggression armed forces occupying south Korea and bringing the tension in Korea to the extreme pitch.

Placed with due respect in the press conference hall was a portrait of the great leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Present there were a large number of newspaper, news agency, radio and T.V. reporters and journalists of other home press organs and foreign correspondents and press attaches of different embassies in Pyongyang.

Ryu Yong Gak, Director of the Information Department of the Foreign Ministry, spoke at the press conference.

He informed the attendants of detailed materials indicating that the U.S. imperialists are reinforcing the aggression armed forces in south Korea and running about like mad to start a war, making much noise about the so-called "reorganization of the units of the U.S. forces," and made public the March 10 statement of the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea denouncing this.

Citing concrete facts, he exposed that, after Ford, the boss of the U.S. imperialist war maniacs, flew to south Korea in November last year and encouraged the Pak Jung Hi clique, the truculent fascist elements and nation-butchers, revealing his powder-reeking bellicosity and aggressive ambition, the U.S. imperialists have become more feverish of late in their war racket in south Korea to kindle the flame of a new war.

That the U.S. imperialists are reinforcing today their aggression forces occupying south Korea and strengthening their combat readiness is no more than vivid proof fully exposing that they have become more recklessly than ever before in their moves to start a new war in Korea, he said.

The DPRK Government, he stressed, had consistently called for peaceful reunification and is still making all efforts for it.

With no means of aggression and war can the U.S. imperialists frighten anyone or save their position driven into a fatal crisis, he stated, and added: The U.S. imperialists must give up their aggression and war preparations in Korea and pull out of south Korea at once, taking all their aggression armed forces and lethal weapons.

The Director of the Information Department expressed the conviction that the governments and fair press circles of various countries of the world would take measures to expose and denounce the current aggressive acts committed by the U.S. imperialists in speeding up war preparations with the massive shipment of aggression armed forces into south Korea.

Rodong Sinmun Marks 40th Anniv. Of Tahuangwei Meet

It is 40 years since the historic Tahuangwei meeting was held in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led by the great leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, the meeting which marked an epochal occasion in achieving the unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks under the revolutionary banner of the immortal *Juche* idea and building more firmly the internal forces of the Korean revolution.

In this connection, Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea) runs an article entitled "Meeting Which Opened Out Epochal Occasion for Achieving Unity and Cohesion of Korean Communist Ranks."

It refers to the historic circumstances of the Tahuangwei meeting which was held from late February to early March 1935.

The machinations of the factional elements which had done an enormous harm to the revolutionary movement of our country were still going on in the 1930's.

The sectarian-flunkeys infiltrated into the ranks of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and tried to impair by hook or by crook the *Juche*-oriented line of revolution and its strategy and tactics put forward by the leader on the basis of *Juche* idea in each period and at each stage and hampered their implementation.

Especially, when the Japanese imperialists were resorting to crafty intrigues to disorganize the revolutionary ranks from within by framing up the "Minsaengdan," a counter-revolutionary spy organisation, the sectarian-flunkeys led the anti-"Minsaengdan" struggle in an ultra-leftist direction to attain their insidious sectarian purposes, thus committing unpardonable crimes to undermine the core of the Korean communist ranks.

Owing to the rash acts of the sectarian-flunkeys and opportunists at that time, the Korean communist ranks were suffering enormous losses and the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the Korean revolution as a whole were plunged into a difficult situation.

In the grim period, the leader waged a complex struggle for rectifying the ultra-leftist errors in the anti-"Minsaengdan" struggle, not caring for his health impaired by his sickness in the first expedition to North Manchuria, called the Tahuangwei meeting and conducted a determined struggle defying the danger to his safety.

At the Tahuangwei meeting the leader wisely analysed the cause of the appearance of "the Minsaengdan" saying that it did not lie in the "factional strife" of the Korean nationalists and Communists, as viewed by the sectarian-flunkeys, but in the intrigues of the Japanese imperialists and their agents who were bent on strangulating the revolutionary struggle of the Korean people.

The leader also made clear that it was an inviolable right of the Korean Communists and the Korean people responsible for the Korean revolution, and the lofty national and international duty of the Korean Communists to fight for the Korean revolution in accordance with the *Juche*-oriented revolutionary line which was shaped on the basis of the great *Juche* idea and sternly denounced it as a flunkeyist and counter-revolutionary act to obstruct the Korean people's revolutionary struggle for national liberation and independence under the mask of "proletarian internationalism."

Exposing that the sectarian-flunkeys rejected fine communists and revolutionary people by branding them as "Minsaengdan members," the leader said that this was an act profiting the enemy, which accords with the manoeuvres of the Japanese imperialists to disorganize the revolutionary ranks from within and a perfidious act against the revolution.

Saying that it is necessary to rapidly liquidate the left deviations committed in the anti-"Minsaengdan" struggle and their consequences and unite all the anti-Japanese revolutionary forces to direct the spearhead of offensive to the Japanese imperialists, the chief enemy, he stressed that a persistent struggle should be waged to protect the internal revolutionary forces and defend the unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks.

At the meeting the leader taught again the principles and methods to be adhered to in the anti-"Minsaengdan" struggle.

The great leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung said to the following effect:

Some of them who have crawled into the revolutionary ranks are still sowing discord among comrades under the slogan of the "anti-Minsaengdan" struggle and spreading all manner of right and left deviations in an attempt to disorganize the ranks of the Korean Communists from within.

Therefore, we must wage a struggle without the slightest compromise against them not to leave room for any factional act or hostile ideology in the Party organisations and revolutionary ranks.

After the meeting the great leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung energetically guided the struggle for overcoming left deviation in the anti-"Minsaengdan" struggle, closely combining it with the struggle to wipe out factionalism and flunkeyism within the revolutionary ranks and achieve the unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks and the struggle for carrying through the *Juche*-oriented line of the Korean revolution.

In the course of this struggle the counter-revolutionary manoeuvres of the sectarian-flunkeyists and all hues of opportunists who obstructed the implementation of the *Juche*-oriented line of the Korean revolution were shattered to pieces, the purity of the revolutionary ranks was achieved under the revolutionary banner of the great *Juche* idea, the unity and cohesion of the communist ranks strengthened and the internal revolutionary forces of the Korean people were built up more firmly.

At the Tahuangwei meeting, the leader opened out an epochal occasion for saving the Korean revolution from the difficulties and bringing a new upsurge to the overall Korean revolution with the anti-Japanese armed struggle as its core by holding fast to the *Juche*-oriented revolutionary line under the uplifted banner of the *Juche* idea.

Through the course of the Tahuangwei meeting the anti-Japanese guerrillas and Korean people showed deeper trust in the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation and legendary hero, and held him in high esteem and vigorously advanced along the one road indicated by him rallied closer around him as one.

The unity and cohesion in ideology and will of the Korean Communists and people who held the leader in high esteem, were strengthened as never before and this might became the firm guarantee for the victory of the Korean revolution.

The Tahuangwei meeting was a significant meeting which made it possible to hold fast to the *Juche* line of the Korean revolution and accelerate the Korean revolution as a whole at fast pace.

The historic Tahuangwei meeting made a great contribution also to the development of the international communist movement.

Through the most revolutionary and principled struggle for smashing the machinations of the sectarian-flunkeys at the meeting, the leader clearly taught the revolutionary stand the communists in all countries of the world should maintain in the revolutionary struggle and the fundamental principles they should observe in the mutual relations. The experiences accumulated by the leader in the course of the struggle against the opportunists are, indeed, a valuable revolutionary wealth in the history of the international communist movement and in the struggle for its development.

(KCNA)

Tribute to 30th Anniv. of Death Of 4 Communists

—Rodong Sinmun Article—

March 10 is the 30th anniversary of the death of Comrades Kwon Yong Byok, Li Je Sun, Li Dong Gol and Chi Tae Hwan, faithful soldiers of the great leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung and staunch communist revolutionaries, who died a heroic death on the gallows of the enemy after a protracted struggle in prison into which they had been thrown by the Japanese imperialists, the beasts.

Papers dedicate articles to this anniversary.

In an article headlined "Staunch Communist Revolutionaries Infinitely Faithful to the Leader," Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea) says:

They not only waged devoted struggle upholding high the line of the anti-Japanese armed struggle advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung from the first half of the 1930's but also dedicated their youth and lives to the valiant struggle for carrying into practice the grand plan of the restoration of the fatherland in accordance with the strategic line of effecting a great upsurge in the Korean revolution under the banner of the *Juche* idea, the line laid down by the leader at the Nanhutou meeting in its second half, thereby showing a shining example of revolutionary soldiers infinitely faithful to the leader.

Comrade Kwon Yong Byok whose *Juche*-oriented revolutionary world outlook began to take shape with the great *Juche* idea of the leader as nutriment devoted himself body and soul to the struggle for fulfilling his heavy duties as Chairman of the Santaoman People's Revolutionary Government and then propaganda section chief of a division and Chairman of the Changpai County Party Committee after joining the anti-Japanese guerilla army to be embraced in the broad bosom of the leader.

In the days when he was fulfilling the task of underground political work in the area southwest of Mt. Paekdu-san, he waged a staunch struggle for the restoration of the fatherland and the final victory of the Korean revolution, closely rallying broad masses around the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland by skilful methods of underground work, holding aloft the great strategic and tactical lines of the leader even under the strict watch of the enemy.

Comrade Li Je Sun discharged an important revolutionary task, receiving detailed teachings from Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the revolution, after he was embraced in the bosom of the leader in the autumn of 1936.

He was a revolutionary soldier who waged an energetic struggle to carry into practice the leader's line of the anti-Japanese national united front and actively guarantee the military and political operations of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, working as Chairman of the Changpai County Committee of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland and vice-Chairman of the Changpai County Party Committee, enjoying political trust of the leader.

Comrade Li Dong Gol grew in the bosom of the leader and took part in the battle in the Musan area in May 1939 and many other battles and fought valiantly while he was fulfilling the duties of the political instructor of a company and political commissar of a regiment and, later, brilliantly performed the honourable tasks of local underground political work for carrying into reality the grand plan of the leader for the restoration of the fatherland in the area along the River Tuman-gang and in the Musan area.

Comrade Chi Tae Hwan waged a courageous struggle as a member of the Anti-Imperialist Youth Union and the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army organized by the leader and, from spring of 1937, he carried on a brisk activity to fulfil the revolutionary tasks assigned him by the leader as an underground political worker in the area southwest of Mt. Paekdu-san.

The article continues:

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said to the following effect on these comrades:

They fought unyieldingly, defending their revolutionary constancy to the end. They are comrades who carried out the revolutionary work very well and rendered great services to the Korean revolution.

Their shining life shows an example of infinite loyalty to the leader in attending the leader and holding him in high esteem, defending and guarding him politically and ideologically and with one's lives, living and fighting with the *Juche* idea as the sole guiding compass and abiding by the principle of unconditionality and absoluteness in fulfilling the teachings, orders and instructions of the leader.

Regarding it as the highest honor and greatest happiness to attend the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, they readily devoted their lives to the struggle for the leader, with the unshakable faith that the Korean revolution would certainly end in victory as there was the leader.

The article dwells on the fact that they, overcoming all difficulties and trials, expanded the revolutionary organizations, awakened the broad masses to class consciousness and firmly rallied them under the banner of the restoration of the fatherland and, furthermore, educated and remoulded sub-county heads, village heads, chiefs of 10-family teams and religionists and even those who served the enemy organs and won them over to the side of the revolution and revolutionized villages and waged an undaunted struggle even in prison.

They defended their revolutionary constancy without the slightest vacillation in any adversity, regarding the political life bestowed upon them by the fatherly leader as the first life, thus setting an example in making political life shine for ever even though physical life may come to an end, the article remarks.

The article stresses in conclusion:

Many years have passed since they left us. But the revolutionary feats they performed as faithful revolutionary soldiers of the great leader live in the memory of our people. (KCNA)

Joint Communique on Visit of Mozambique Delegation to DPRK Issued

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—A joint communique on the visit of the delegation of the Liberation Front of Mozambique and the Mozambican Transitional Government to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was published in Pyongyang on the 7th of March.

The joint communique reads in part:

A delegation of the Liberation Front of Mozambique and the Mozambican Transitional Government headed by Comrade Samora Moises Machel, President of the Liberation Front of Mozambique, paid an official visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the period from March 2 to 7, 1975, at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Head of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, cordially received Comrade Samora Moises Machel, President of the Liberation Front of Mozambique, in an atmosphere of militant friendship and had a conversation with him on various subjects reflecting the unanimous desire for strengthening the bonds of fraternal and revolutionary solidarity uniting the Workers' Party of Korea and the Liberation Front of Mozambique and the peoples of the two countries.

During the visit talks were held between the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Dong Gyu, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and the delegation of the Liberation Front of Mozambique and the Mozambican Transitional Government headed by Comrade Samora Moises Machel.

The two sides informed each other of the situation of their respective countries and discussed the questions of and decided upon consolidating and developing the relations of revolutionary and fraternal friendship and cooperation existing between the Workers' Party of Korea and the Liberation Front of Mozambique and the peoples of the two countries and establishing state relations and developing them.

The two sides agreed upon establishing diplomatic relations on June 25, 1975, the day of the proclamation of the independence of Mozambique, and exchanging diplomatic representatives at ambassadorial level.

The two sides exchanged views on problems of common concern and reached the same conclusion in all the problems discussed.

The Mozambican side noted with high appreciation that the Korean people, under the wise leadership of their great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, achieved shining victories in the two revolutionary wars against Japanese and U.S. imperialism and have converted their country, once backward, in a brief period into a powerful socialist state with independent and modern industry and developed agriculture, and sciences and culture which are brilliantly flowering and developing, by thoroughly embodying the *Juche* idea in all spheres of revolution and construction even under the difficult conditions of the division of the country.

The Mozambican side hoped that the Korean people will score greater success in the struggle to greet the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea as a grand festival of proud victors by capturing all the heights of the Six-Year Plan before October 10 this year through energetic acceleration of grand socialist construction.

The Mozambican side denounced the "two Koreas" plot of the United States and south Korean reactionaries to perpetuate the split of Korea, fully supported the just stand of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland without any outside interference, especially the five-point proposition of national reunification laid down by Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and strongly held that the U.S. troops occupying south Korea under the cloak of "the United Nations forces" must be withdrawn at an early date.

The Mozambican side expressed thanks to the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people led by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding, respected and beloved leader, for their internationalist support to the struggle of the Mozambican people.

The Korean side warmly congratulated the Mozambican people who, under the leadership of the Liberation Front of Mozambique, dealt a telling blow to the enemy by waging a protracted people's war, shattered the aggression of imperialism and colonialism, liberated the motherland from Portuguese colonialism and established people's democratic power.

The Korean side expressed the conviction that the Mozambican people united on the basis of the correct political line of the Liberation Front of Mozambique will as ever frustrate any aggressive and subversive machinations of the reactionary forces and the imperialists and build a free, democratic and prosperous motherland under the leadership of Comrade Samora Moises Machel.

The Korean side noted with high appreciation that the fraternal Mozambican people have made a great contribution to the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the revolution and the complete liberation and unity of Africa, and expressed once again its firm stand for continuing to actively support with might and main the revolutionary struggle of the Mozambican people.

The Korean side expressed deep thanks to the Liberation Front of Mozambique and the Mozambican people for their congratulations on the Korean people's success and their positive support to the Korean people in the struggle for the further consolidation and development of the socialist system in the northern half of the Republic and achievement of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Both sides stressed the necessity of further strengthening the unity and militant solidarity of all the anti-imperialist forces of the world by waging a struggle against the subversive and provocative aggression of imperialism and making a clean sweep of the enemies of all peoples, so that mankind may peacefully build a just, free and prosperous new society.

Both sides hailed the victories of the fraternal peoples of Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde Islands, Angola and Sao Tome Principe.

Both sides expressed full support to the struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia, South Africa and other non-liberated areas for complete national independence, democracy, progress and the restoration of natural resources to the advantage of the popular masses.

Both sides highly appreciated the contribution of the heroic Vietnamese, Lao and Cambodian peoples to the anti-imperialist struggle and reaffirmed full support to their struggle against the aggression of the U.S. imperialists and the regimes of their puppets and for national independence and reunification.

Both sides expressed full support to the Chinese people in their just struggle against the U.S. occupation of Taiwan and for the restoration of it, an inseparable part of the People's Republic of China.

Both sides reaffirmed their support to the just struggle of the Arab people against the Israeli aggressors and for the restoration of the occupied territories and expressed support, particularly, to the struggle of the Palestinian people for their legitimate national rights.

Comrade Samora Moises Machel, President of the Liberation Front of Mozambique, invited Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to visit independent Mozambique.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, accepted this invitation with great pleasure.

The two sides agreed upon fixing the date of visit through mutual consultation later.

The President of the Liberation Front of Mozambique invited a delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to attend the functions of the proclamation of the independence of Mozambique on June 25, 1975.

The Korean side accepted this invitation with pleasure.

Central Meet Held to Fete Int'l Women's Day; Chairman Kim Song Ae Speaks

PYONGYANG, Mar. 8 (KCNA)—A central report meeting celebrating the 65th anniversary of the March 8 International Women's Day was held on March 7 at the People's Palace of Culture.

Put with due respect on the platform against the background of a huge red flag was a portrait of the great leader Comrades Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution and the sun of the nation, who founded the immortal *Juche* idea, leads our people along the one road of victory and glory, happiness and prosperity with its radiant rays, always puts his heart into the final solution of the women's question and shows great solicitude for the women.

The meeting was attended by Comrades Kim Dong Gyu, So Chol and Ryu Jang Sik; Comrade Kim Song Ae, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union; and personages concerned; bereft families of revolutionary martyrs; women labour innovators; functionaries of the Women's Union; and working women in Pyongyang.

Invited there were wives of foreign diplomats and foreign women in Pyongyang.

Kim Song Ae, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union delivered a report.

The reporter said:

Sixty-five years have passed since the Second International Socialist Women Congress was held in 1910 at which the March 8 International Women's Day was instituted as an international holiday strengthening the international solidarity of the world's working women and demonstrating their might.

Thanks to the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and his fatherly love, the women of our country, completely emancipated from the thousands of years old feudal subjugation and shackles, today enjoy equal freedom and rights with men in all fields of social life and play an important role in the political, economic and cultural life of the country.

The leader was the first in the history of the world women's movement to clearly indicate the road of achieving the class emancipation of women and their complete social equality and finally solving the women's question by embodying the *Juche*-idea.

His idea on the solution of the women's question is a pre-eminent idea elucidating the fundamental principles and revolutionary stand which the communists should hold fast to in the solution of the women's question and a great idea for completely freeing women from all social fetters and rearing them into dependable builders of socialism and communism.

His idea on the women's emancipation was brilliantly embodied by Kang Ban Sok (mother of President Kim Il Sung), the great mother of Korea, in our movement for women's emancipation.

The leader enlisted our women, who had gone in rags and hungry, subjected to all manner of national ill-treatment and insult under the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism, into the glorious anti-Japanese armed ranks and the Anti-Japanese Women's Association to awaken them politically and steel them organizationally and brought them up to be ardent revolutionaries and true communist women revolutionary fighters.

Under the wise leadership and paternal solicitude of the leader the women's movement has developed onto a new stage in our country following liberation.

Even under so difficult and complex circumstances right after liberation, President Kim Il Sung showed deep concern for the solution of the women's question and organized the Korean Democratic Women's Union (1946) soon after founding the Party, the general staff of the Korean revolution.

The leader, regarding the women's question as an important component of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, promulgated the law on sex equality after liberation to emancipate the women from the colonial and feudal oppression and subjugation once and for all.

The leader made a scientific analysis of the law governing the building of socialism and communism after the establishment of the socialist system and the role of women in the building of socialism and communism and, on this basis, illumined a new road of finally solving the women's question.

President Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The Democratic Women's Union organizations should intensify communist education among women, raise political consciousness and cultural standards, and encourage working women to take a more active role in socialist construction."

The leader taught that for the final solution of the women's question the ideological revolution should be vigorously accelerated to revolutionize and working-classize the women and the technical and cultural revolutions be energetically carried out to free women from hard and toilsome labour and from the heavy burdens of household chores.

The reporter said that with the rapid progress of the ideological revolution today our women have been firmly armed with the *Juche* idea of the leader, and firmly prepared as communist revolutionaries of *Juche* type who thoroughly defend the principles of absoluteness and unconditionality in the implementation of the teachings of the leader and the Party policies and struggle to lessen the care of the leader even dedicating their youth and lives.

The reporter noted that thanks to the wise leadership and warm solicitude of the fatherly leader the three major tasks of the technical revolution to free the women from hard and toilsome labour and the heavy burdens of household chores have been successfully carried out and that with the carrying out of the tasks of the cultural revolution our women's level of general knowledge and their technical and cultural standards have risen very high.

Today the women who account for a half of the nation's population are reliably pushing ahead one of the wheels of revolution in the Party, state and economic organs and in the fields of education, culture, public health and public service.

Our women in the field of rural economy play a very great role.

In our country today over 900 women work as chairwomen of the management boards of cooperative farms. Thanks to the great political trust and solicitude of the fatherly leader 32 chairwomen of management boards were granted the high title of Labour Hero of the Republic.

There are now in our country 113 women Deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly and 6,935 women deputies to the local people's assemblies of all levels. And there are 162,567 women specialists, engineers and assistant engineers who devote themselves to the prosperity and development of the country.

The imperialists headed by U.S. imperialism are now floundering in a serious economic crisis unprecedented in history and the new emerging forces, the great anti-imperialist, revolutionary forces of the present times, are winning one victory after victory.

The general situation indicates that a great revolutionary event will take place in our country in the not distant future.

The reporter quoted President Kim Il Sung as teaching:

"In order to victoriously meet the forthcoming great revolutionary event we must thoroughly implement our Party's basic line of vigorously accelerating socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic, actively assisting the democratic movement of the south Korean people and strengthening solidarity with the international revolutionary forces."

The reporter referred to the tasks devolving upon our women to victoriously meet the forthcoming great revolutionary event.

What is most important in strengthening our revolutionary forces is to consolidate the northern half of the Republic politically and ideologically and an essential task for this is to dye the whole society in one color, the revolutionary ideas of the leader, the reporter stressed, and noted: The Democratic Women's Union organizations and all the women should devote their all to the struggle to realize the historic cause of dyeing the whole society in one color, the *Juche* idea.

The reporter stressed that the women should learn from the brilliant life and activities of Kang Ban Sok, the great mother of Korea, the revolutionization and working-classization of women should be accelerated, they should make an active contribution to the fulfilment of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, the ranks of the women's union should be firmly built and the function and role of the Women's Union organizations should be further raised.

The women's organizations should remain faithful to the guidance of the Party and carry out all their work under the Party's guidance.

The reporter referred to the necessity of energetically advancing the south Korean revolutionary movement.

Pointing to the misfortunes and sufferings which the south Korean women are undergoing under the colonial military-fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the reporter said:

The women in the northern half of the Republic, together with the entire people of north and south Korea, express surging national wrath at the despicable treacherous acts of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and the barbarities of the imperialist erotomaniacs and scathingly denounce them.

Noting that the south Korean women revolutionaries and patriotic women are waging a courageous struggle against the enemy underground, on the streets of resistance, in prison and on the gallows, adoring and holding in high esteem the great leader President Kim Il Sung as the sun of the nation and a salvation star for the women's liberation, the reporter stressed: The women in the northern half of the Republic should actively support and encourage with might and main the struggle of the south Korean women and people.

The Korean women in Japan, cherishing the high national pride and honour of attending the great President Kim Il Sung as the leader, are fighting staunchly to firmly defend the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, their glorious fatherland, defend the national, democratic rights and accelerate the country's independent and peaceful reunification. The reporter extended fervent support and encouragement to their patriotic struggle.

The reporter expressed deep thanks to the women of the socialist countries and the third world countries and the revolutionary and progressive women of capitalist countries for their active support and encouragement to our people and women in the struggle for the country's independent reunification.

The Korean women, the reporter said, actively support the women of all countries in their heroic fight against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and actively support the women and people of the third world countries in their struggle against imperialist aggression and interference and for independence and self-sustenance, and express militant solidarity for their struggle.

Saying that this year is "the year of international women," the reporter noted: The Korean Democratic Women's Union will take an active part in all the progressive activities of the Women's International Democratic Federation and make a greater effort to strengthen friendship and solidarity with the women of all countries of the world.

The reporter declared:

The Korean Democratic Women's Union and the Korean women, holding aloft the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialism and independence, will fight staunchly against U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism and for the victory of the common cause of peace and democracy, national independence and socialism, in unity with the women of the socialist countries, in unity with the women of the third world countries and in firm unity with all the progressive women of the world.

Industrial Output Increases Twice, Thrice above Last Year

The working people of socialist Korea are waging a high-pitched drive to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea (October 10) as a grand festival of victors, outdistancing time.

Great upsurge, big leap and great innovation—this is the reality of Chollima Korea today.

Transport workers througout the country carry 44,000 tons of more freight than the plan on a daily average, miners boost the output of iron ore 1.5 times and the workers of the Ryongsong Machine Plant overfulfil their daily plan at 300 to 500 per cent in their efforts to finish the Six-Year plan within the first half of the year—these reports on signal renovations and proud successes made in the speed battle are coming from all parts of the country.

These successes are a revelation of the burning loyalty of the heroic Korean working class to the great leader.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"We must bring about a new great upswing in the revolution and construction to make this significant year the most shining year in the history of our Party and our people."

Upholding with a whole heart the teaching of the leader, the Korean working class is dashing forward like the wind at the "speed of the 70-day battle" to celebrate the grand festival of October with shining success in labour. Put up in every worksite is the slogan "Let Us Finish the Six-Year Plan before the 30th Anniversary of the Founding of the Party by Maintaining the 'Speed of the 70-Day Battle'!"

The "speed of the 70-day battle" was created in the "70-day battle" for carrying out the national economic plan last year under the revolutionary leadership of our Party to successfully materialize the conception of the great leader.

This speed, a new Chollima speed created in the course of the development of the grand Chollima movement is a high speed surpassing by far the "Vinalon speed" and "Pyongyang speed" which startled the world.

In the "70-day battle" the working class of *Juche* Korea worked many miracles in the extractive industries, transport and construction and in all other domains by waging a fierce speed battle.

As a result, production was double or treble as compared with that before the battle and the nation's industrial output jumped 1.7 times. Especially, the output of iron ore rose 1.8 times and nonferrous metal ore 1.6 to 2.8 times.

The transport workers carried 1,684,000 tons more of coal, 237,000 tons more of timber, 143,00 tons more of cement and 124,000 tons more of iron ore than in the same period of the preceding year, thus setting a record in our history of transport.

The heroic builders of the Kim Chaek Iron Works wrought a miracle by completing in a single year a large blast furnace, continuous sintering furnace and steel shop which would have taken 5 or 10 years at an ordinary pace.

Many other great monumental buildings sprang up.

The "speed of the 70-day battle," a new Chollima speed, was thus created.

The creation of the "speed of the 70-day battle" is a fruit of the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

In the decisive period when last year's battle should be wound up with victory, the leader called upon the whole Party and the entire people to launch an all-out charge and indicated with lucidity clear direction and ways to fight the grand battle. He visited different parts of the country and personally resolved all problems arising in the battle and led it to victory.

The Party worked out a gigantic operation plan to win a great victory in the "70-day battle" and took many creative measures to powerfully rouse the whole Party and the whole country in the battle and led with a masterly hand the complex and fierce speed battle all over the country.

The creation of the "speed of the 70-day battle," the great victory in last year's battle, is a great victory of the programme for dyeing the whole society in one colour, the *Juche* idea, the programme laid down by the Party, a historic victory of the Party's policy on building up the Party and radically improving Party work and a brilliant victory of the revolutionary leadership of the Party which has powerfully led the masses to the unconditional implementation of Party policies, combating decrepitude and stagnation.

Thanks to the "speed of the 70-day battle" last year's plan was overfulfilled and a new prospect opened for carrying out the Six-Year Plan before the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Party and making a dynamic advance to hit the high perspective targets of the grand socialist construction.

The working class of Chollima Korea is now dashing forward like the wind at the "speed of the 70-day battle," energetically conducting the "socialist emulation of loyalty for celebrating the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea" in order to adorn the grand festival of October.

The newly built large blast furnace at the Kim Chaek Iron Allied Complex, a giant ferrous metallurgical centre in the northern area of our country, started the production of molten iron to herald the advent of the new year, the year of grand festival.

The Ryongsong Machine Plant manufactures large-scale equipments with a 20-metre lathe produced by themselves.

All the factories and enterprises of the country finished the first monthly plans ahead of the set time. The February plans fulfilled far ahead of schedule.

Thanks to the "speed of the 70-day battle," a speed of loyalty of the heroic Korean people, all the heights of the Six-Year Plan will be occupied and the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea, an invincible Party, be brilliantly adorned as a grand festival of victors.

Already last year the Sinchang Coal Mine in the western area, the Hakpo Coal Mine in the northern area, the Pyongyang Textile Mills and many other factories and enterprises carried out their Six-Year Plan assignments more than 2 years ahead of the set time and are laying the groundwork for hitting the new ten major perspective targets.

Our people have thus become able to look forward to the ten major perspective targets as the reality of the nearest morrow, not as an ideal.

When the ten major perspective targets are beaten, socialist Korea will be turned into a giant industrial power with the world's highest per capita output of steel, non-ferrous metal, coal and cement.

(KCNA)

6-Yr Plan Textile Target Hit 2 Yrs Ahead of Schedule

The textile workers of *Juche* Korea successfully beat the high textile target envisaged in the Six-Year Plan (1971-1976) at the end of February.

They had raced ahead in the spirit of Chollima to fulfil the task for lifting the annual textile output to 500 million or 600 million metres in the last year of the Six-Year Plan put forward by the historic Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea. By fulfilling it nearly two years ahead of schedule, they worked another miracle in the *Juche* era.

This news has stirred our people to immense excitement. They recall the days of the Japanese imperialist occupation when the per capita output of fabrics was barely 14 centimetres and the first period of the postwar rehabilitation when only 9 million metres of textiles were produced.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The rapid development of the textile industry for producing good-quality fabrics in greater quantity is an important task to satisfactorily solve our people's clothing problem."

Under the wise leadership of the fatherly leader, the textile workers boldly renovated technique, stepped up the introduction of modern and high-speed textile equipment and constantly brought about a new great revolutionary upsurge to fulfil his teaching, thus making the afore-said shining success.

In the recent two or three years, the working people in the domain of textile industry and constructors of the country built a number of textile mills including the modern September Textile Mill and brought into being modernly equipped knitwear mills in different parts of the country to solidify the foundation of the textile industry still further.

With the successful progress of the projects for the expansion of the capacity of the February 8 Vinalon Allied Complex and other chemical fibre mills during the period of the fulfilment of the plan, a great advance has been made in developing the textile industry of the country by relying on home raw materials.

With loyal ardor to alleviate the cares of the great leader, the textile workers effected collective technical innovations by pooling their energy and wisdom and increased the number of rotations of the spindles 14 per cent. This has brought them reserves equivalent to the annual output of a modern, large-scale textile mill.

The workers and technicians of the Pyongyang Textile Mills have boosted the per worker output value 52.5 per cent by realizing the high-speed operation of the spinning machines and energetically waging a multi-loom and multi-spindle tending movement. They surpassed the production level envisaged for the end of the Six-Year Plan at the end of last year.

During the period of the fulfilment of the plan the proportion of knitwear has shown a sharp rise in the textile composition, the output of knitwear such as sweaters and jackets jumping 7.7 times.

Now the textile workers of the country continue racing forward like the wind at "the speed of the 70-day battle" to make the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea in October this year a grand festival of victors.

(KCNA)

The September Textile Mill took the van in scaling the textile target of the Six-Year Plan two years ahead of schedule.

New Chemical Town Built

A new chemical town—a youth chemical complex—is now springing up in the western area of the country at the "speed of the 70-day battle," a new Chollima speed.

It comprises a urea fertilizer factory with a capacity of 360,000 tons, equal of 760,000 tons of ammonium sulphate, an anilon mill with a 10,000 ton capacity, a polyethylene factory with a 25,000 ton capacity, and other large-size chemical factories.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave instructions for building this new gigantic chemical industrial base at fast pace to further develop the chemical industry of the country. He chose the building site in person and brightly illumined the orientation and ways of its construction.

The construction of this chemical complex which will have a weighty bearing on the development of the country's chemical industry was undertaken by the construction enterprises with rich experiences in building chemical factories and by numerous youths from all parts of the country. They are hastening the construction of the chemical town at fast speed previously unknown.

Determined to complete and commission the lines of the naphtha heat analysis and high-pressure polyethylene and fertilizer factory within the first half of the year and the line of anilon polymerization and spinning before October 10, they are carrying out their daily plans at 200 and 300 per cent and at 1,000 per cent at maximum by vigorously waging the "socialist emulation of loyalty for celebrating the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea."

At this construction site where countless structures stand like a forest, the structures of the line of the heat analysis of naphtha, the line of high-pressure polyethylene and the chemical fertilizer factory are rising high into the skies every day and every hour.

Pipes and cables extending hundreds of kilometres are laid every day, furnaces and tanks are rapidly taking shape and some large-size installations and processes have already entered test operations. This well shows the stamina of the heroic working class of Korea.

In those places where the speed battle is raging, construction is progressing at an accelerated pace with each passing day.

In the first days the constructors built a tank in six days, then in four days, then in 55 hours and now in 32 hours, fully displaying the great force of the "speed of the 70-day battle."

Striking the eyes of people at the construction site of a large-size storage tank is a big flash news reading "the combatants of the Chollima welding shop have developed the amazing speed of 4,200 per cent in manufacturing and assembling the steel plate tank in the storage ground through massive technical innovations."

Flowering the grand conception of the great leader, the builders are bringing into shape another big chemical town on the map of our country. The day is drawing near when chemical fibre, chemical resin and fertilizers will pour out like a waterfall. (KCNA)

Contrast between North and South in Coal Mining

The output of coal, a major power and raw material for industry in the northern half of the Republic, is steadily rising monthly and yearly.

According to data available at the General Bureau of Coal Industry, the coal output in the DPRK in the first two months of this year was 23 per cent above that in the like period last year.

A high-speed tunnelling and coal cutting movement is powerfully sweeping the coal mines throughout the country, where the daily coal output in March was more than double that early February.

We produced last year upwards of 2,700,000 more tons of coal than in the previous year.

During the "[illegible]day battle" when world-startling miracles were wrought, the developers of the underground resources upped the daily coal output 80 per cent and surpassed the production level envisaged in the Six-Year Plan two years ahead of schedule by waging a furious speed battle.

Now the workers in the coal industry are waging an energetic drive to place capital tunnelling more than three years and preparatory tunnelling over six months ahead of production.

They are rapidly increasing coal production by introducing new types of tunnelling machines, coal cutters, pickup-stacking machines, high-speed rock drills and other modern and efficient mining equipment and applying to production large-size, modern and high-speed equipment and diversifying transport in a bold way.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"Coal is what keeps our industry going.... Without coal, iron works and steel plants, and all other factories, trains, ships, etc., cannot be operated, much less can our chemical industry be developed. Coal serves as energy and an important raw material for all industries."

In coal industry, which constitutes a most important power industrial branch together with electric power industry, a large number of the existing coal mines were rebuilt or expanded and 26 large coal mines including the Obong and Yonghung Youth Coal Mines and medium and small ones were developed in the Seven-Year Plan period.

In 1970 the northern half of the Republic produced 27,500,000 tons of coal and the per capita coal output stood at 1,975 kilograms to reach the level of developed industrial countries.

Entering the Six-Year Plan period, the growth of coal output in the existing coal mines went side by side with the active development of new coal mines and pits in Tokchon, Kangso, Anju and other promising areas and medium and small coal mines in all the areas where coal could be excavated.

The target figure of coal for the last year of the Six-Year Plan is 50,000,000 to 53,000,000 tons. In the next perspective plan period, we will jump to one hundred million ton mark.

The south Korean colliers must work in hazardous labor conditions without any modern machines or proper safety facilities.

Shown are coal-mining hydraulically-operated aggregate props in the making in a machine plant in the northern half.

In the northern half of the Republic precedence has long since been given to the development of coal industry as well as power industry under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the sharply increasing demend in all the branches of the national economy for anthracite, bituminous and high caloric coal and other fuel is fully met to powerfully support the overall development of industries at a time when the world is suffering from an acute power and raw material crisis.

In south Korea, however, limited categories of mineral resources taken away as strategic raw materials are developed, while the development of coal resources is extremely restricted under the colonial enslavement policy of the U.S. imperialists and the anti-popular acts of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, at the dictates of the U.S. imperialists, introduced a huge amount of U.S. "surplus" oils, instead of developing the coal resources of south Korea, leaving coal industry in a state of utter bankruptcy.

The proportion of coal in the total fuel consumption of south Korea fell to 50 per cent already in 1969 and has since been on a steady decline.

Even according to doctored figures released by the puppets, only 36 per cent of the registered coal pits of south Korea were operating in 1970.

The per capita coal output in south Korea was as low as 391 kilograms in 1970, or less than one fifth that of the northern half of the Republic.

Coal industry going totally bankrupt due to the "fuel-switchover policy" of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, south Korea is sinking deep into the abyss of the power and fuel crisis, embroiled in the world-wide oil crisis.

The northern half of the Republic develops the national economy constantly at a high rate by exploiting the rich underground resources of the country in full scale along the line of the great leader on the building of an independent national economy while south Korea is undergoing an ever deepening overall economic crisis due to its dependence on foreign fuel and consequent bankruptcy of its coal production. (KCNA)

New Slaves in New Colony (1)

Visit to Masan by Ms. Nancy Strohl

Printed here is a note headlined "New Slaves in New Colony," a detailed account of Masan "Free-Export Zone," written by Ms. Nancy Strohl, an American social worker, who visited south Korea last autumn.

This is the first of a two-part article.

As the bus from Chungmu reached Masan, fields of near-ripe rice gave way to land that was not planted with food, but was either barren or dominated by industrial plants. Our first impression was of barrenness. The road was grimy and there was little color—either from nature or in the city itself. We got off the bus facing a small square, but the few bushes and sculptured figures there looked out of place.

Masan was the only city we saw in South Korea where most people were wearing shabby clothes. Since textiles is a major Korean industry, especially in Masan, clothes should be cheap and readily available. But in Masan, most people had no money to buy them. Many people looked like they had no place to wash or rest, but just sat on the streets as road dirt and dust settled on them.

In spite of the Masan Export Free Zone and its factories, the city we saw where Korean people lived was extremely underdeveloped.

Foreign visitors were an oddity in Masan, and we were stared at more there than anywhere else in Korea. Only at the bus lot did people approach us trying to sell tickets for their bus to somewhere else.

What Do People Do?

We were there in the early afternoon on Monday, a regular working day. From farms several miles out of the city, people came to sell small amounts of produce. They settled on the streets near small shops, forming a market that was larger in proportion to the size of the city than others we'd seen in South Korea. We saw few people doing production work, but thousands scraping and scrounging to survive, and in some cases waiting to die.

People in the huge markets seemed the liveliest. They shouted back and forth, and seemed to know each other. Most people sold food, some cloth or ready-made clothes, or household supplies. There were more sellers than buyers. But having a stall was a way to subsist: the work was not terribly hard, and at least you had food to barter and your own stock to eat even when there were no buyers. It was hard for us to see how so many sellers could support themselves doing this.

The people selling things outside of these markets in vacant lots, on side streets, or in front of the bus station were much poorer. Most of them had only a few thousand won worth of merchandize. Perhaps it was fruit a woman had grown and carried there on her head and sold from the same basket. Or a man with a small two-wheel cart and a child selling something made at home or on the cart.

Most of these people had ragged clothes, and their demeanor was different. They were almost pleading, not offering their wares, so desperate was their situation. They probably cannot support themselves much less children or old people on their earnings.

Then there were the bulk of people who had nothing to sell but themselves. In Masan's economy, there was little for them to do. Many men carried frames with baskets on their backs or had small carts. They transported most of the goods within the city. We didn't see any small trucks or motorized vehicles hauling anything in Masan. There were buses, taxis, and a couple of shiny black private cars. But all food, supplies, and garbage were hauled by people on their backs, bicycles, or carts. There were more carriers than loads, so many people we saw were waiting for a load, some wandering around, some sleeping on their carts.

One woman and her ten-year-old son were hauling a cart heaped with garbage. She had a small baby on her back. All of them were dirty from the work, and looked like they slept in the cart at night. The boy had a skin disease which turned his scalp and part of his face dark and drew his skin into a contorted expression. In his eyes, as he looked at us, we felt he was resigned to death. The mother seemed to have little energy as she shuffled pushing the cart. We couldn't stop staring at them, filled with anger. But also we felt we were violating them in some way—they could only see that we were Americans and couldn't know what we felt.

Many people like this family, who couldn't sell goods or themselves, struggled for their existence. The streets were dusty and barren, but there wasn't any trash. Any piece of cardboard or wood, or used charcoal ash, got picked up. People wandered the city, waiting to find something, almost anything having more value than what they had before.

There were people that seemed to have given up, either for a time or forever. They just sat by the road waiting. One woman sat on a small blanket with her child almost asleep at her feet. They were covered with a layer of dust from the street as if they'd been there a long time, and below that was a deeper grime that meant they'd been on the streets like that for a long time. Other women who sat by the road begged for themselves and their children, but this woman seemed to have lost hope and only sat and waited.

Those people who worked in indoor shops or restaurants were better off, having a steady or semi-steady job. But there, as in most of South Korea, many people did one person's job. The small restaurant we ate in had eight tables, yet there were 2 cooks, 3 waitresses, and a cashier. Most of these people are not producing value with their labor.

Even the indoor shops were low-capital places. We saw only a few watch shops, many cloth stores, and a few shops of other kinds. But there was no surplus for investment, or demand for goods other than basics. Many restaurants were front rooms of a house where a family would serve some of their food, rather than the style of restaurant in Japan or in larger Korean cities.

(To be continued)

S. Koreans Defy Pak's Fascist Repression

Journalists Strike against Dismissal

The journalists of "Tonga Ilbo" and "Radio Tonga" of south Korea on March 8 called a sit-in strike in demand of the reinstatement of 18 fellow journalists who had been illegally dismissed.

On March 12, more than 150 journalists of "Tonga Ilbo" and "Radio Tonga"held an emergency general meeting and decided to stop publishing the newspaper and journal and news broadcasting from that day, protesting against the press gag. They also adopted a six-point resolution at the emergency general meeting.

In accordance with the resolution, "Radio Tonga" discontinued news broadcasting from 11 a.m. March 12 and reported only the struggle of the journalists of the newspaper and broadcasting station in the news hour of 11 a.m.

The Pak Jung Hi fascist thugs put pressure upon the manager of the newspaper and the broadcasting station to dismiss on March 8 the trade union chairman of the newspaper and 17 other journalists under the pretext of "reduction and reorganization of the structure of the editorial board, publishing office, etc."

The journalists of "Choson Ilbo" who entered the fifth day of their sit-in strike made public on the morning of March 10 their fifth declaration reclarifying their goal of struggle.

Reportedly, the manager of this newspaper, yielding to the puppet clique's pressure, expelled the head and deputy head of the "Choson Ilbo" branch of the south Korean journalists' association and three other journalists on the morning of the tenth in an attempt to put down the just struggle of the journalists.

More than 150 reporters of "Hanguk Ilbo" held in Seoul "a meeting for exercising freedom of the press" on March 10.

Recalling that the fascist gang had closed "the bulletin of the south Korean journalists association" and expelled reporters of "Tonga Ilbo" and "Choson Ilbo" en masse, they branded this as an unpardonable brutal suppression of the press.

The journalists association of south Korea in a letter of protest thrust on March 11 to the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique denounced them for closing by force the organ of this association and intensifying their repression of the press.

Journalists of "Choson Ilbo" expressed their firm determination to fight it out for the freedom of the press, not yielding to the pressgag by the Pak Jung Hi clique, at a meeting held on Mar. 12 in front of the company building.

Twenty-two south Korean democratic leaders including Kim Dae Jung made public on Mar.14 a statement demanding the withdrawal of the dismissal of the journalists of "Tonga Ilbo."

Students in Action Again

South Korean students again rose up in the anti-Pak Jung Hi struggle. The students of Chungang University on March 11 held an indignation meeting and staged a demonstration against fascism and for democracy.

Having come to the university that day, the students formed ranks all at once and surged out of the campus gate about 10 a.m. holding the placards reading: "Repeal Revitalized Constitution!" "No Torture Policy!" etc.

As the students clashed with riot police gangsters, they held "an indignation meeting on the situation" in confrontation with the gangsters.

They issued "a declaration of the university students."

In the declaration they stated: "We will destroy any political system violating elementary rights of the people." "Down with regime of torturers!" / The attendants of the indignation meeting entered a sit-in.

The students of the politics and law college of Yonse University in Seoul conducted a signature campaign on March 11 demanding the reinstatement of the students and professors released from prison to the campus.

As soon as they began the campaign, more than 400 students vied with each other in signing the roll. In the afternoon, the number of the signatures exceeded 3,000.

After collecting signatures, they decided to send through the president of the university the roll and a written request for the reinstatement of the released students and professors to the Pak Jung Hi clique.

On March 14, Yonse students held an extroardinary general meeting at the open-air theatre in the campus where more than 4,000 students gathered.

They accused the puppet education ministry against its interference into the university authorities' decision to reinstate the released professors and students of the university into the original state. The puppet education ministry illegally pressed the university to revoke its decision, issuing a warning.

Poet Kim Ji Ha Rearrested

South Korean dissident poet Kim Ji Ha was rearrested on the afternoon of March 14 by the "Korean Central Intelligence Agency" on false charges of violating the "anti-communist law." He was once paroled on February 15 with the so-called "presidential amnesty."

The prominent poet was taken on the morning of the 13th with his wife and son to the Songbuk police office in Seoul on the way to his home in Wonju City, Kangwon Province from the wife's parents' home in Songbuk district, Seoul. Kim Ji Ha was moved in the afternoon to the "KCIA" headquarters and detained there.

The "KCIA" alleged that he was charged with his mention that the case of the "People's Revolutionary Party" was fabrication in his serialized articles contributed to "Tonga Ilbo" from the February 26th issue.

The arrest of the dissident poet is an unpardonable challenge to the south Korean people demanding democracy and the people of the world valuing justice and democracy.

DPRK Fishermen Disclose Japan Nationality Ship's Involvement

PYONGYANG, Mar. 5 (KCNA) —The heroic fishermen of the Sinuiju Fisheries Office who had returned to the bosom of the boundlessly tenderhearted fatherly leader, the benevolent bosom of the socialist fatherland, after determinedly smashing the dastardly armed attack committed by the Pak Jung Hi thugs, the butchers of the nation, in the high seas of the West Sea at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, the sworn enemy, met home and foreign reporters at the People's Palace of Culture on March 4.

Chief Engineer

Before answering questions of reporters, Kim Byong Gwan, chief engineer of the Sinuiju Fisheries Office, spoke first at the press conference.

Saying that at around one in the afternoon on February 26 our fishing fleet was engaged in fishing in the indisputable high seas more than 50 miles southwest from the Changsangot Cape, 37 degrees 25 minutes north latitude and 123 degrees 35 minutes east longitude, he noted:

At around 5 in the afternoon a warship of the south Korean puppet navy of about 2,000 tons inscribed with the number "82" on its bow and the letter "Masan" at its stern appeared from the east and raised a brigandish demand circling our fishing boats and arrogantly shouting through a loudspeaker "Fly the flags."

But our boats had the nationality mark "Seine Boat Sinuiju Fisheries Office" and the scoundrels were at such a short distance that they could see it with their naked eyes and, moreover, no boat had the right to ask about the nationality of other boats in the high seas. So we did not comply with their demand, but continued hauling the nets. After finishing the hauling operation, our fishing boats turned towards the fishing ground as directed by the commanding boat.

Then, the scoundrels blocked our course and openly threatened us, shouting "Stop! Stop! Or you shall be fired at!" When we continued sailing forward, not yielding to them in the least, they fired a machinegun at boat No. 2439 sailing at the head of the fishing fleet. They fired hundreds of rounds of bullets at that time. Our boat continued advancing, not yet succumbing. Then the pirate ship fired tens of rounds of air exploding shells with the main gun.

About that time, another ship appeared from the south.

When it approached near, it turned out to be bearing the nationality mark of the Japanese flag on its bow.

The ship joined puppet warship No. 82 in circling and following our fishing boats, surrounding them.

We judged the ship bearing the Japanese nationality mark to be a disguised ship of the south Korean puppet clique mobilized in piracy.

In this way the scoundrels fired bullets and shells at our fishing boats for over one hour and committed provocative acts, blocking our course and persistently encircling our boats.

At about 7 in the afternoon many warships including destroyer No. 92 of the puppet navy estimated at 3,000 tons and even U.S. imperialist aircraft were mobilized in attacking our fishing fleet.

The scoundrels put out the lights all at once and turned on the searchlight and, circling our fishing boats, made desperate efforts to throw our formation into disorder and force our boats to give in "one by one."

At around 8:30 in the evening enemy destroyer No. 92 which was obstinately chasing our fishing boats committed the hideous outrage of hitting defenceless seine boat No. 2451 on its right flank when it was bringing up the rear and sinking it.

The south Korean military gangsters repeatedly issued orders to the pirates to kidnap all of us fishermen and mounted attack on us with greater armed forces. They completely blocked the course of our fishing boats and forced us to veer southward.

The chief engineer stated: The traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique must frankly admit the criminal act they committed against our fishing fleet, formally apologize to our side for it, severely punish all the criminals involved in the piracy and immediately send back our comrades, the sufferers.

Fisherman

Skippers Chong Yong Dok and Cho Gwang Ok and fishermen Ro Yong Se, Kim Jong Sam and Kim Myong Bin answered the questions put by reporters.

Answering the question as to the involvement of a ship with the Japanese nationality mark in the piracy committed by the Pak Jung Hi military gangsters, fisherman Ro Yong Se said:

It was at around 6 hours 40 minutes in the afternoon that the ship with the Japanese flag painted on its bow, estimated at about 500 tons, appeared at a distance discernible to our naked eyes.

This ship approached fast from the south our fishing fleet which was sailing with composure in face of the armed attack of the puppet warships.

At first we watched it with vigilance when it made its appearance. But seeing the Japanese flag painted on its board bow, we continued sailing. We took it for a Japanese fishing boat heading for the fishing ground of herring.

But, there were no small doubtful points about it. To cite a few examples, it kept abreast with us after approaching boat No. 2461 up to a distance of 400 metres and sent signals to a distant spot, lighting its flashlight signal lamp.

Later, judging from all the actions of the ship with the Japanese flag painted on it, we guessed that it was a south Korean armed ship which was habitually committing espionage and piracy in the high seas under the disguise of a Japanese fishing boat.

Responding to the signal of the ship with the Japanese flag painted on its board, enemy destroyer No. 92 appeared from the south as if from nowhere and joined enemy destroyer No. 82 which had been chasing us from the beginning and many other warships began approaching us.

The watch indicated around 7 p.m.

The ship with the mark of the Japanese flag suddenly changed its course and pressed towards the puppet warships.

At a distance of some 600 meters from our fishing boat No. 2461, it went close to and away from the puppet naval vessels and they switched off the light all at once and began chasing us at maximum speed, climaxing their desperate efforts to kidnap our fishing boats.

I take this occasion to indict to the whole world the open piracy the Pak Jung Hi clique committed in the high seas even by employing such most base and dirtiest means as shamelessly disguising their pirate ship as a Japanese fishing boat.

South Korea Is Huge House of Torture: True Story

Tortured S. Korean Opposition "Lawmakers" Meet Press

Thirteen former "national assemblymen" of south Korean opposition parties on Feb. 28 gave a joint press conference at a hotel in Seoul to expose bestial tortures by the fascist Pak Jung Hi clique.

The victims of the Pak military junta, accompanied by three opposition men; Kim Yong Sam, head of the New Democratic Party, Ryang Il Dong, head of the Democratic Unification Party and Kim Dae Jung, former "presidential" candidate, published a "Declaration Demanding a Stop to Torture Politics" and "summaries of statements on instances of torture."

Following are their verbal statements laying bare 14-year-long tactics of tortures by the Pak clique.

Water Thrown on Faint Victim

Li Jong Nam:

At 11:30 p.m., Oct. 21, 1972, Major Choe and other five security personnel made a domiciliary visit to me. After searching my house, they took me to the office of the 6th gendarmerie company in Yongdungpo in Seoul arond midnight.

Arriving there, they telephoned to call two army surgeons and told them to bring two long clubs, rope, gloves and a bucket.

Shortly, two surgeons came. Six me surrounded and ordered me to take off clothes without interrogating me. I asked them "why?" One of them shouted, shaking his fist:

"We have no need to answer a man like you. You clamoured about our torture in the 'Diet.' You called for the dissolution of the Korean C.I.A. We are going to teach you what the KCIA can do. We can kill and bury you in a mountain and report to the headquarters that 'he killed himself.' You should not think that you would be back alive. We would thrash you to the end of your life."

And they stripped me naked and started to beat me. When I fell unconscious, they threw cold water upon me.

They tied me around my wrists with a rope and forced me to kneel down. And they put a bar between the knees and poured water into my mouth.

When I fainted again, two surgeons came to me. When I recovered my consciousness, they started to club me. The beating continued all the time.

They tortured me in the same way three times on Oct. 22 and 23.

On the 24th, they tried to force me to tell the news source of my statements in the "Diet." When I turned down their demand, they tortured me again.

On the 25th and 26th, I was told to confess to receiving a bribe of 30 million *won*. On the 27th and 28th, I was forced to sign a written statement that they cooked up.

Finally, on the 29th, I was allowed to return home. But, I had to go to the Sebrance Hospital. After a long-term medical treatment, I was moved to an isolation hospital on Jan. 5, 1973.

On Jan. 29, 1973, I went again to an ordinary hospital and was hospitalized there until Dec. 21, 1974.

Now I am bedridden because of diseases—enteritis, gastritis, bloody excrement, hypertension and abdominal distention.

Pouring Water into Nostrils

Kim Rok Yong:

The yushin (revitalized) system was established on Oct. 17, 1972. Right after that, I was taken to a certain intelligence organ. Then I had been investigated there for one week from Oct. 26 to Nov. 2. The whole affair was filled with inhumane brutalities.

When I was recuperating from my illness in a villa in Chongpyong-myon, Kanpyong county, Kyonggi Province, three gendarmes came from the Army Security Command to take me at 2:00 p.m. on Oct. 26.

1. A car carrying me suddenly turned to Yongdungpo, despite the fact that I was told to go to the security chief of the command. Another car was waiting for us in front of the ward office. Then, I was forced to change the car. There were three more men sitting in the car.

2. Our car arrived at a certain army unit.

3. On entering a room, interrogators suddenly struck my face, saying: "Is this Kim Rok Yong?" There were ropes, towels, clubs and a big kettle in the room.

4. They ordered me to strip myself naked. When I refused it, three men rushed to me and did violence to me. Stripping me naked, they hung me upside down, tied a towel around my mouth and then poured water into my nostrils. I was almost stifled to death. Hitting my hands and feet with a club, an interrogator forced me to say something about what I did not know.

5. When I lost consciousness, he turned me on the concrete floor. A doctor came to measure my blood pressure. And he gave an injection to me to make me recover consciousness. The tortures were repeated day and night for several days.

They interrogated me as follows:

1. Where did I get money? I was supposed to be leading a poor life with the income which I received as a national assemblyman.

2. How did I acquire concessions? Didn't I take advantage of my position as a national assemblyman?

3. I was asked to tell them my acquaintances and support organization in my constituency.

4. I was asked to tell the names of two people who gave money to me.

5. I was asked to tell them the organization of Mr. Kim Dae Jung and the sources of the political funds.

Once I tried to kill myself when I was indescribably insulted and tortured by investigators. Many scars still remain on my body.

Thereafter, I was no longer free. In January, 1973, when we formed the Reunification Party, an agent told me to suspend my political activities for 20 days. I was frequently threatened.

Denuded, Exposed to below Zero Temp.

Pak Jong Ryul:

One day early November, 1972. I was taken at 11:00 p.m. by 6-7 men, who called themselves members of the Army Security Command, to a certian place near Yongdungpo. I was stripped naked at a temperature of 10 degrees below zero. Investigators tied a towel around my mouth and poured water down my nostrils. Keeping me awake, they clubbed me and gave me kicks. The torture continued for 5 days. In the meantime, I often fell uncosious.

Kim Gyong Im:

1. At 10:20 p.m. one day, four men with windbreakers, who were calling each other Lieut. Col. Pak, and Major Pak, Choe and Ma, asked me to come with them. I was forcibly taken from my house.

2. Not informed of the destination, I was whisked into a white-colored limousine. Later, I found it was the headquarters of the 5th district military police next to the city garage for cleaning cars in Seoul.

3. Remaining in my house, two of them searched my house without a warrant, confiscated namecards I had received from various personages and New Year cards sent to me and a list of those who gave gratuity on the wedding day of my daughter. Later they arrived and joined.

4. Interrogation started with violence and torture at midnight on Nov. 2. They investigated me about the following matters:

—My relations with those whose names were found on cards and lists seized by them.

—Sources of political funds of Mr. Kim Dae Jung, his organization and background.

—Sources of my political funds.

—My life and human relations.

5. Acts of violence done to me were as follows:

—Interrogation continued from 11:00 p.m. to 4:00 a.m. on the next day without letting me sleep.

—Interrogators called me, a national assemblyman, "you, guy!"

—I was stripped naked, laid down and pulled about on the concrete floor, and beaten with a club.

—They hung me head over heels with a club placed between legs, stripped stark naked and bound hands and feet.

—Water was poured down my nostrils and into ear holes from a kettle.

—Such acts of violence were repeated twice or thrice a day and I often lost consciousness.

3 Sleepless Days of Beatings

Choe Hong U:

Agents of the "Korean Central Intelligence Agency" arrested me twice to put me to shuddering tortures. Speaking of the first torture, I was taken to the fifth department of the "KCIA" on Aug. 23, 1969, because I was against the "constitutional revision to permit the president to run in the election for a third term." The agents beat me with a part of the army bed for three days and rained blows on my body, keeping me awake all night. They called me a pro-communist element; therefore I asked them why I was a pro-communist element. They answered, "You throw the society into confusion by opposing the constitutional revision, and in this way you supported north Korea and it is for this reason that we call a pro-communist element." They beat me mercilessly. When I returned home, I could not walk by myself.

I will go over the second torture.

I was under house arrest under the "revitalized system" from October 17, 1972 to the period of presidential election, harassed by threats, and by police agents following me. At 11:00 p.m. on Oct. 25, my house was searched by four unidentified men, and they took me to the fifth military police office of Yongdungpo after confiscating my notes, namecards and so on. I was beaten there with a part of the army bed at random until I lost consciousness.

When I came to myself, I was stripped stark naked and bound hands and feet. My body was bound to a desk with a stick placed between my legs. They tied a towel around my mouth and then poured water down my nostrils. This made me full unconscious.

When I was conscious again, a doctor measured my blood pressure. They put me again to barbarous torture on eight occasions. Then I felt I would rather bite off my tongue to death. Lack of sleep helped me feel no pain. Water was poured on my body again and again, until my body was completely benumbed.

They tortured me to extract information on the following matters:

1. How was Mr. Kim Yong Sam's organization and who supported Mr. Kim Yong Sam by giving him money?

2. Who gave me election funds for the eighth national assembly election?

3. Who gave me anti-government propaganda materials when the assembly was in session?

To these questions, I answered, "I don't know anything at all" and then they asked me about the names on the lists one by one, checking on the notes they had taken away from my house. They beat me until I gave answers to the questions put by them.

Leaflets against the "government" were distributed on Oct. 18 in my electoral district, Ulsan. Saying that I ordered our party members in Ulsan to distribute the leaflets by telephone, they put me to the abovementioned torture on five occasions.

The cadres of the local organizations of my party were arrested and tortured with electricity and water. The case of leaflet-distribution was fabricated and nine cadres were imprisoned for nine months in connection with this case.

Among the tortured cadres of the local party organizations were: Jong Gae Sok, Kim Gi Hong, An Sok Ho, Li Il Song, Li Gi Taek, Cho Tok Gu, Kim Hyong Sik, Jang Chang Su, Li Yong Chae and Choe Yong Ho.

The agents went the length of arresting Mr. Kim Hyong Sik's wife and put her to electric torture in front of her two-year old child. They beat her at random to extort a fictitious confession from her.

On Nov. 18, 1972, I asked the agents not to detain my wife the next morning because the second eldest son was dangerously ill of pneumonia.

They arrested my wife, ignoring my request, saying that they had to carry out the instruction. My wife was taken to the Seoul intelligence agency, and was moved to the Security Command the next day.

The investigators heaped abuses upon my wife: Was she Mr. Choe Hong U's wife? It was difficult to recognize her as the wife of a national assemblyman. She was called a hussy.

The south Korean opposition national assemblymen exposed the realities of torture by the Pak puppet clique at a press conference.

Inpatient Arrested for Quizzing

Kang Gun Ho:

On October 17, 1972 when I came to Seoul to inspect the national administration I found that my house had already been under close surveillance by an investigation organ.

This was a great shock to me. Suffering from low blood pressure and glycosuria, I entered the hospital attached to Seoul University on the 20th. But I was forcibly taken on the 23rd to the office of the security headquarters directly from the hospital.

I was put to torture for full six days by an investigation group consisting of three members. After I was forced to wear military work clothes and shoes made of tire, I was tortured. I was beaten, was forced to face strong spot lighting, was lifted like a pilot bound in the seat to keep me awake.

On the 28th, I fell unconscious and found myself lying in a medical treatment room at the security headquarters.

Then I felt strange pains in my fingers, toes and head, as if I were pierced through with needles.

Soon I realized that investigators picked me as an emergency measure to wake me when I fell unconscious from the torture.

After I received treatment for two days in the medical treatment room, I was released. However, I had to receive medical care for serious hip gout and paralysis of the right thigh. Now, three months after that, I have still to walk on crutches.

I have no hatred for those who tortured me, of course. I only hope there will be no more inhuman act such as the one to which I was subjected.

Li Se Gyu:

After the dissolution of the national assembly on October 17, 1972, I was illegally arrested seven times, subjected to a domiciliary search two times and was confined to my own house for 38 days under surveillance.

It was during five days from October 19 to 23, 1972 that I was tortured without a sleep for 72 hours at the former office of the 6th district military police company.

I don't know even now who tortured me.

They say that the executive organ responsible for torture is the martial law enforcement headquarters. But I think that is carried out by a joint organ headed by the KCIA.

The chief of the torturing group was a field officer. And he was accompanied by a certain Choe, military police officer, a certain Chang, member of the 6th department of the KCIA and some others.

They stripped me naked, hung me head over heels and tortured me with water to choke me and keep me awake, and beat me savagely.

I cannot walk without crutches even now, because of the hip gout.

Unable to endure the insults and pains, I tried to kill myself by biting off my tongue, but in vain, as the false teeth were broken.

I also tried to commit suicide after release.

While inflicting torture on me, they asked mainly (1) why I became the opposition, (2) why I criticized the regime as an assemblyman, and about (3) my relations with my comrades-in-arms in the army and (4) my connection with assemblyman Kim Dae Jung, etc.

Jo Yun Hyong:

I was forcibly taken on October 29, 1972 to the "investigation department to combat communism" of the security headquarters in Sobinggo. There I was severely beaten for three days with a rafter for a field bed used by the U.S. troops.

As soon as I was taken there, some members of the security headquarters came into the interrogation room and stripped me naked saying, "Even though you are an assemblyman, you can be easily killed by torture. We can conceal it by saying you died of illness."

Then they continued to interrogate me, beating me with the rafter lest I should fall asleep.

The torture was intended to extort a false confession that I took a bribe. It was also to break my will to fight against the "revitalized constitution."

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